As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, ſo he had no temptation to *labour* for more than he could make uſe of. *Locke.*

3. To move with difficulty.

The ſtone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the labourer's toil, returning ſtill,
Is love. *Granville.*

4. To be diſeaſed with. [*Morbo laborare*, Latin.]

They abound with horſe,
Of which one want our camp doth only *labour*,
And I have found 'em coming. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured* of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wiſeman.*

5. To be in diſtreſs; to be preſſed.

To this infernal lake the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the *lab'ring* ſkies. *Dryd.*
Trumpets and drums ſhall fright her from the Throne,
As ſounding cymbals aid the *lab'ring* moon. *Dryd. Aur.*

This exerciſe will call down the favour of heaven upon you, to remove thoſe afflictions you now *labour* under from you. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail.

There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When ſhe was *lab'ring* in the throws of birth;
For th' unborn chief the fatal ſiſters came,
And rais'd it up, and toſs'd it on the flame. *Dryd. Ovid.*
Here, like ſome furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And ſeem'd to *labour* with th' inſpiring God. *Pope.*

He is ſo touch'd with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his ſoul *labours* for an expreſſion enough to repreſent it. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to proſecute with effect.

To uſe brevity, and avoid much *labouring* of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment. 2 *Mac.*

The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the moſt part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whoſe ſatisfaction was not to be *laboured* for. *Clarendon.*

The pains of famiſh'd Tantalus ſhall feel,
And Siſyphus that *labours* up the hill,
The rowling rock in vain, and curſt Ixion's wheel. *Dryd.*

Had you requir'd my helpful hand,
Th' artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. *Dryden's Æneis.*

An eager deſire to know ſomething concerning him, has occaſioned mankind to *labour* the point under theſe diſadvantages, and turn on all hands to ſee if there were any thing left which might have the leaſt appearance of information. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. To beat; to belabour.

Take, ſhepherd, take a plant of ſtubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a ſturdy ſtroak. *Dryden's Virg.*

LA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [*laboureur*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work.

If a ſtate run moſt to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the huſbandmen be but as their work-folks and *labourers*, you may have a good cavalry, but never good ſtable foot. *Bacon.*

The ſun but ſeem'd the *lab'rer* of the year,
Each waxing moon ſupply'd her wat'ry ſtore,
To ſwell thoſe tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful veſſels to the Belgian ſhore. *Dryden.*

*Labourers* and idle perſons, children and ſtriplings, old men and young men, muſt have divers diets. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

Not balmy ſleep to *lab'rers* faint with pain,
Not ſhow'rs to larks, or ſun-ſhine to the bee,
Are half ſo charming, as thy ſight to me. *Pope's Autumn.*

Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed,
Health to himſelf, and to his infants bread,
The *lab'rer* bears. *Pope, Ep.* iv. *l.* 167.

The prince cannot ſay to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the *labourer*, I have no need of thee. *Swift's Miſcel.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment.

Sir, I am a true *labourer*; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happineſs. *Shakeſ.*

The ſtone that labours up the hill,
Mocking the *lab'rer*'s toil, returning ſtill,
Is love. *Granville.*

LA'BOURSOME. *adj.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence.

Forget
Your *labourſome* and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He hath, my lord, by *labourſome* petition,
Wrung from me my ſlow leave. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

*Hanmer.*

LA'BRA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A lip.

Word of denial in thy *labras* here;
Word of denial, froth and ſcum thou lieſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'BYRINTH. *n. ſ.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.

Suffolk, ſtay;
Thou may'ſt not wander in that *labyrinth*;
There Minotaurs, and ugly treaſons lurk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Words, which would tear
The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's ſoft ear. *Donne.*

My clamours tear
The ear's ſoft *labyrinth*, and cleft the air. *Sandy's Paraph.*

The earl of Eſſex had not proceeded with his accuſtomed warineſs and ſkill; but run into *labyrinths*, from whence he could not diſentangle himſelf. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

My ſoul is on her journey; do not now
Divert, or lead her back, to loſe herſelf
I' th' maze and winding *labyrinths* o' th' world. *Denham.*

LAC. *n. ſ.*

*Lac* is uſually diſtinguiſhed by the name of a gum, but improperly, becauſe it is inflammable and not ſoluble in water. We have three ſorts of it, which are all the product of the ſame tree. 1. The ſtick *lac*. 2. The ſeed *lac*. 3. The ſhell *lac*. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACE. *n. ſ.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin.]

1. A ſtring; a cord.

There the fond fly entangled, ſtruggled long,
Himſelf to free thereout; but all in vain:
For ſtriving more, the more in *laces* ſtrong
Himſelf he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In limy ſnares, the ſubtil loops among. *Spenſer.*

2. A ſnare; a gin.

The king had ſnared been in love's ſtrong *lace*. *Fairfax.*

3. A platted ſtring, with which women faſten their clothes.

O! cut my *lace*, leſt my heart cracking, it
Break too. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her *lace*,
Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven.

Our Engliſh dames are much given to the wearing of coſtly *laces*; and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great eſteem. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or ſilver.

He wears a ſtuff, whoſe thread is coarſe and round,
But trimm'd with curious *lace*. *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word.

If haply he the ſect purſues,
That read and comment upon news;
He takes up their myſterious face,
He drinks his coffee without *lace*. *Prior.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a ſtring run through eilet holes.

I cauſed a fomentation to be made, and put on a *laced* ſock, by which the weak parts were ſtrengthened. *Wiſeman.*

At this, for new replies he did not ſtay,
But *lac'd* his creſted helm, and ſtrode away. *Dryden.*

Theſe glitt'ring ſpoils, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body ſuits; but ſuits in vain:
Meſſapus' helm he finds among the reſt,
And *laces* on, and wears the waving creſt *Dryd. Æneis.*

Like Mrs. Primly's great belly; ſhe may *lace* it down before, but it burniſhes on her hips. *Congr. Way of the World.*

When Jenny's ſtays are newly *lac'd*,
Fair Alma plays about her waiſt. *Prior.*

2. To adorn with gold or ſilver textures ſewed on.

It is but a night-gown in reſpect of yours; cloath of gold and coats, and *lac'd* with ſilver. *Shakeſ. Much ado about Not.*

3. To embelliſh with variegations.

Look, love, what envious ſtreaks
Do *lace* the ſevering clouds in yonder Eaſt;
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the miſty mountains tops. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then clap four ſlices of pilaſter on't,
That, *lac'd* with bits of ruſtick, makes a front. *Pope.*

4. To beat; whether from the form which *L'Eſtrange* uſes, or by corruption of *laſh*.

Go you, and find me out a man that has no curioſity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

LACED *Mutton*. An old word for a whore.

Ay, Sir, I, a loſt mutton, gave your letter to her a *lac'd mutton*, and ſhe gave me nothing for my labour. *Shakeſ.*

LA'CEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace.

I met with a nonjuror, engaged with a *laceman*, whether the late French king was moſt like Auguſtus Cæſar, or Nero. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 404.

LA'CERABLE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they muſt neceſſarily lie open to great damages, becauſe of their thin and *lacerable* compoſure. *Harvey.*

To LA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to ſeparate by violence.

And my ſons *lacerate* and rip up, viper like, the womb that brought them forth. *Hewel's England's Tears.*

The heat breaks through the water, ſo as to *lacerate* and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and cauſeth boiling. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Here *lacerated* friendſhip claims a tear. *Va. of human Wiſhes.*

LACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extenſion of the great veſſels, compreſſion of the leſſer, and *lacerations* upon ſmall cauſes. *Arbuth.*

LA'CERATIVE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

LA'CHRYMAL. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears.

It is of an exquiſite ſenſe, that, upon any touch, the tears might be ſqueezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to waſh and clean it. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

LA'CHRYMARY. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears.

How many dreſſes are there for each particular deity? what a variety of ſhapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and *lachrymary* veſſels. *Addiſon's Travels through Italy.*

LACHRYMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *lachryma*.] The act of weeping, or ſhedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *n. ſ.* [*lachrimatoire*, French.] A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACI'NIATED. *adj.* [from *lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*laecken*, to leſſen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without.

Every good and holy deſire, though it *lack* the form, hath notwithſtanding in itſelf the ſubſtance, and with him the force of prayer, who regardeth the very moanings, groans, and ſighs of the heart. *Hooker, b.* v. *l.* 348.

A land wherein thou ſhalt eat bread without ſcarceneſs; thou ſhalt not *lack* any thing in it. *Deut.* viii. 9.

One day we hope thou ſhalt bring back,
Dear Bolingbroke, the juſtice that we *lack*. *Daniel.*
Intreat they may; authority they *lack*. *Daniel.*

To LACK. *v. n.*

1. To be in want.

The lions do *lack* and ſuffer hunger. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be wanting.

Peradventure there ſhall *lack* five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou deſtroy all the city for lack of five? *Gen.* viii. 28.

There was nothing *lacking* to them: David recovered all. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 19.

That which was *lacking* on your part, they have ſupplied. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 17.

LACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Want; need; failure.

In the ſcripture there neither wanteth any thing, the *lack* whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 41.

Many that are not mad
Have ſure more *lack* of reaſon. *Shakeſ. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for *lack* of victuals. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The trenchant blade, toledo truſty,
For want of fighting was grown ruſty,
And eat into itſelf, for *lack*
Of ſomebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 1.

2. *Lack*, whether noun or verb, is now almoſt obſolete.

LA'CKBRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*lack* and *brain*.] One that wants wit.

What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

LA'CKER. *n. ſ.* A kind of varniſh, which, ſpread upon a white ſubſtance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do over with lacker.

What ſhook the ſtage, and made the people ſtare?
Cato's long wing, flower'd gown, and *lacker'd* chair. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY. *n. ſ.* [*lacquais*, French.] An attending ſervant; a foot-boy.

They would ſhame to make me
Wait elſe at door: a fellow counſellor,
'Mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys*! *Shakeſ. Hen.* VIII.

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He's cautious to avoid the coach and ſix,
And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

*Lacqueys* were never ſo ſaucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 481.

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend ſervilely.

I know not whether *Milton* has uſed this word very properly.

This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the ſtream,
Goes to, and back, *lacqueying* the varying tide,
To rot itſelf with motion. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

So dear to heav'n is ſaintly chaſtity,
That when a ſoul is found ſincerely ſo,
A thouſand liveried angels *lackey* her,
Driving far off each thing of ſin and guilt. *Milton.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay ſervile attendance.

Oft have I ſervants ſeen on horſes ride,
The free and noble *lacquey* by their ſide. *Sandys's Par.*

Our Italian tranſlator of the Æneis is a foot poet; he *lackeys* by the ſide of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryd. Ded. Æn.*

LA'CKLINEN. *adj.* [*lack* and *linen*.] Wanting ſhirts.

I ſcorn you, ſcurvy companion; what? your poor, baſe, raſcally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away; I'm made for your maſter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

LA'CKLUSTRE. *adj.* [*lack* and *luſtre*.] Wanting brightneſs.

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with *lacklуſtre* eye,
Says very wiſely, it is ten a clock. *Shakeſpeare.*

LACONICK. *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short; brief; from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who uſed few words.

I grow *laconick* even beyond laconiciſm; for ſometimes I return only yes, or no, to queſtionary or petitionary epiſtles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

LA'CONISM. *n. ſ.* [*laconiſme*, French; *laconiſmus*, Latin.] A conciſe ſtile: called by *Pope laconiciſm*. See LACONICK.

As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo it is very comprehenſive: no *laconiſm* can reach it. It is the ſhort-hand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

LA'CONICALLY. *adv.* [from *laconick*.] Briefly; conciſely.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and deſirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically*. *Camden's Remains.*

LA'CTARY. *adj.* [*lactis*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice diſperſed through every part, there ariſe flowers blue and yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

LA'CTARY. *n. ſ.* [*lactarium*, Latin.] A dairy houſe.

LACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lacto*, Latin.] The act or time of giving ſuck.

LA'CTEAL. *adj.* [from *lac*, Latin.] Conveying chyle.

As the food paſſes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is ſeparated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL. *n. ſ.* The veſſel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not, ſufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax conſtitutions, whereas their ſphincters will ſhut againſt them in ſuch as have ſtrong fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LACTE'OUS. *adj.* [*lacteus*, Latin.]

1. Milky.

Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

The lungs are ſuitable for reſpiration, and the *lacteous* veſſels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley's Serm.*

LACTES'CENCE. *n. ſ.* [*lacteſco*, Latin.] Tendency to milk.

This *lacteſcence* does commonly enſue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with ſulphureous corpuſcles, fair water is ſuddenly poured upon the ſolution. *Boyle on Colours.*

LACTES'CENT. *adj.* [*lacteſcens*, Latin.] Producing Milk.

Amongſt the pot-herbs are ſome *lacteſcent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholeſome juice. *Arbuth.*

LACTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero*.] What conveys or brings milk.

He makes the breaſts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory veſſel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAD. *n. ſ.* [leobe, Saxon, which commonly ſignifies people, but ſometimes, ſays Mr. *Lye*, a boy.]

1. A boy; a ſtripling, in familiar language.

We were
Two *lads*, that thought there was no more behind,
But ſuch a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The poor *lad* who wants knowledge, muſt ſet his invention on the rack, to ſay ſomething where he knows nothing. *Locke.*

Too far from the ancient forms of teaching ſeveral good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of ſuch *lads* as have been removed to other ſchools. *Watts.*

2. A boy, in paſtoral language.

For grief whereof the *lad* would after joy,
But pin'd away in anguiſh, and ſelf-will'd annoy. *Fa. Qu.*

The ſhepherd *lad*,
Whoſe offſpring on the throne of Judah ſat
So many ages. *Milton's Par. Reg. b.* ii. *l.* 439.

LA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [ꝑlaꝑe, Saxon.]

1. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces.

Whoſe compoſt is rotten, and carried in time,
And ſpread as it ſhould be, thrift's *ladder* may clime. *Tuſſ.*

Now ſtreets grow throng'd, and buſy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play,
And ſome more bold mount *ladders* to the fire. *Dryden.*

I ſaw a ſtage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants with two or three *ladders* to mount it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Eaſy



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